

dom, in the case of the hereditary lands of Sicily no.
 Legate might be sent without express permission of the King,

Roger II., as we saw, appears in a Chrysobul and in the mosaic picture at La Martorana in the insignia of a Legate, and the Apostolic Legateship was retained by his successors, Tancred indeed, to whom the sttp* port of the Papacy was all-important in the life-and-death struggle- with Henry VI, gave away by the Concordat of Gravina (May, 1192) the right to veto the sending of Legates into Sicily, But the hereditary Legateship was recovered by the subsequent dynasties, and in virtue of it Philip II, of Spain exercised the same powers over the Church in his kingdom of Sicily as his remote

Roger II. had done, ordering to be burned the volume of Baro* nius's *Annales Ecclesiastici* which Ms hereditary claims,

OTHER AUTHORITIES FOR THE OF II.

A, *Greek historians*. The *Alexandra* of Anna* Comnena, though excellent for the war of Guiscard and Bohemund with the Empire, scarcely touches upon Roger himself, John Cinnamus* (II. *tirca* 1143-83) takes up her work and the history of

the
Greek Emperors to 11781 he in fuller
de-
tail than we elsewhere the of
with Constantinople, and the'.Norman
oil

the
Empire during the

Chooi-